on Seturday, bringing a heavy cargo of lumber to a market already well supplied. This cargo has been sold at prices which cannot prove remunerative. Sales will be found below. The schooner Flying Dart arrived this morning with a full cargo of lumber, solmon, oats and vegetables—bringing also \$12,000 in specie. The schooner Alice, from San Francisco, is quite due, with a small cargo of redwood lumber, shingles and

Ship John Marshall, sold at auction on Monday, under a decree from the Admiralty Court, brought \$2625, which is considered a very low figure, as her hull is sound and in good order. The ultimate destination of the ship is unknown, but we hear it stated that she may go to Puget Sound, for which trade she is

The number of ships on the berth to load oil and bone for the United States, is larger than last season, and with those expectd to arrive here shortly for that purpose, will make a very coniderable fleet, offering more than sufficient carrying capacity for all the transhipments likely to take place from this port brough the entire season.

Money has not yet come freely into eirculation, and in some lerable stringency is felt. Anction sales for cash of heavily, and prices are in the neighborhood of an actual

PLOUR-The stock is quite heavy, and there is little or no de and at present. Sales at auction of 46 (100 I) bags Santiago His, ex Kate Foster, at \$8 25 @ \$9 25, and 500 bags ditto priste, at about \$8 50. Imports per Raduge and Kate Foster count to 375 bbls. The total quantity domestic and foreign on and is about 1200 bbis. We quote domestic at \$10.

BARLEY-Sales at auction, ex Kate Foster, at 1;c, and DATS—Auction sales of 140 bags, ex Raduga, at 2 @ 25 cts MOLASSES—Sales of 100 bbls for export to Puget Sound

private terms-about 25 ets. Market dull at present POTATOES-California have sold at 11 @ 2c, in small lots. ONIONS-Sales of California at auction at 11 @ 20. BICE-Sales of 20 bbls Carolina, ex Kate Foster, at 5; @ 6c;

and 50 bags China at auction at 4jc. SUGAR-No transactions in raw. We hear of a sale of an invoice of refined to arrive per Suren on private terms-about 124 Sales of 24 bbis louf at auction at 11 @ 12ic.

LUMBER-Sales of 275 M feet, ex Jenny Ford, at about \$30 for North West rough lumber, and \$45 for dressed flooring. Stingles are scarce. We quote redwood at \$7 50 @ \$8, Jobbing EXCHANGE-The market has been inactive, and few bills

... re changed hands. We quote at 5 per cent. SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

Up to the latest dates received from San Francisco (Sept. w- observe no change worth noting from our last quotations Supplies of all kinds of merchandise appear abundant, and sales or only effected at low figures.

NEW BEDFORD OIL MARKET-August 2.

principally for export, and the sales on foreign orders have uched 1780 bbis in parcels, at 120c, 80 do at 118c, and 57 do and atter at 130c per gallon. For home consumption we lice sales 340 bbis at 122c, and 70 do at 120c per gallon.

Whalk—Is in fair demand, and the sales since continuous. SPERM-The transactions in sperm since our last have

to ce 2650 hbis, as follows:—1200 bbls at 52c, 400 do at 51c, 500 do, dark, at 48c, Also 650 bbls South Sea at 45c, and 100 do at 44c per gallon.

Whatknows—The sales for the week include 16,000 fbs Polar, 5000 do North West, and 1200 do South Sea at prices not transported—N. B. List.

CATEST DATES, received at this Office.

- July 18 Tahiti Shipe' Mails.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO .- Flying Dart will probably be the first ol-to sail early in October.

108 Victoria -Per Kate Foster, this morning.
For Kona-per Kinoole, to-day.

### PORT OF HONOLULU, H. I.

### ARRIVALS.

16—Sch Kamei, Chadwick, from Labaina.
16—Sch Mei Keiki, Hall, from Kahului.
16—Am wh ship Florida, Fish, fm Hilo, off and on.
16—Am wh ship Ripple, Chadwick, from Bristel Bay, 500

wh, 5000 bone, season. 16—Am clipper ship Skylark, Foliansbee, 15 days from Sar

16-Am clipper ship E. F Willetts, Holmes, 15 ds from Sar

16-Am clipper ship Raduga, Burditt, 15 days from San Francisco. 16—Am clipper ship West Wind, Baxter, I3 days from San

17-Sch Excel, from Kauai. 17—Sch Kinoole, from Kona. 18—Am wh ship Polar Star, Weeks, fm the Arctic, 300 bris 22—Am wh bark Favorite, Smith, frm Bristol Bay Aug 25,

## DEPARTURES.

L 16-Sch Keoni Ana, Rikeke, for Kanai. 16—Schr Moikeike.
17—Phorida, Fish, for New Zealand.
18—Sch Kalama, Waters, for Hilo.
18—Schr Excel, for Kauai.
19—Am clipper ship Raduga, Burditt, for Manila.
20—Gay Hend, Lowen, for New Zealand. 22-Electra, Brown, for New Zealand and home. 22-Kamoi, Chadwick, for Labaina.

### MEMORANDA.

Whaleship Congress 24, Stranburg, of New Belford, . led in July for the North Pacific.

Whaleship India, Rice, arrived at New London July 28, m Honolulu via Sydney. F Sailed from New Bedford for the North Pacific July 13.

Martha 2d, Daily; 27th, Magnolia, Pierce, for do. T Capt. Smith, of bark Favorite, left the Arctic Ocean Aug. Brings no later report than that brought by the Architect. The Polar Star, Weeks, which arrived on Saturday, trangs but little later intelligence from ships in the Arctic than

APPORT PEP POLAN STAR FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN :-- And depost per Pollas Star From the Arctic Ocean:—Aug.
Christopher Mitchell, Manchester, 2 whales; Sarntoga, Siona, 2 do; Eliza F. Mason, Smith, 2 do.; Gen. Teste spoken, in ring Sea, Aug. 7, nething. No whales in Bristol Bay. Passout 172 passage in company with the following ships Aug. 28: Tengo, Skinner, from Arctic, 1 whale; George Washington, treham, from do, nothing; bark George and ship Tahmaroo-lid not understand what they had; Gipsey, Mantor, of St. Frence Island Aug. I, nothing this season. Lots of ships in Straits and Arctic Ocean, and no whales. Dense fog all the meth of July.

For Honolulu.—The brig Angenett, Capt. Ira B. Studiey, ith a full cargo of whaler's recruits, merchandise, &c., sails toly (Ang. 3) for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands. She is consigned Messrs. R. Coady & Co., merchants at Honoluin, of which apt. P. S. Wilcox, of New Bedford, is a partner.—N.B. List. The ship Polynesia, now at this port, recently arrived on Honolulu, will be taken to Boston, where she will load for in Francisco under the command of Capt. Morse, late of bark

## VESSELS IN PORT.—SEPTEMBER 22.

H. I. M.'s corvette Eurydice, Pichon.

Am elipper ship E. F. Willets, Holmes, up for N. Bedford.

Am elipper ship E. F. Willets, Holmes, up for New London

Am elipper ship Skylark, Follansbee, up for New Bedford.

Am elipper ship West Wind, Baxter, up for New Bedford.

Danish merchant bark Candace, Schan, up for Bremen. Am barkentine Jenny Ford, Sargent, up for Puget Sound Am brigantine Kate Foster, Billings, up for Victoria.

# OI SANT IMPORTS.

From Valpanaiso per Kate Foster Sept. 15—43 sacks barley to do flour, I ca claret, 20 bris rice, 24 csks sugar, I cs brandy. do Boar, 1 ca clares, 20 bris rice, 24 csks sugar, 1 cs brandy, sherry.

Nem Say Francisco—per Raduga, Sept. 16—300 sacks salt, do barley, 300 do potatoes and onions, 600 do flour, 4 cases cco. 5 do medicine, 1 bri medicine, 36 cases tea, 15 do candy, o cigars, 186 pkgs ale, 7 cases assorted mase, 1 cs clothing, cks beets—value, 37 667 77; 2 pkgs specie, (\$2,000).

THERLAIST, W. T.—per Jenny Ford, Sept. 18—51,607 ft wed boards, 6,664 do i plain, 111,928 ft rough boards, 6,642 inch plant, 2,215 ft buttens, 62,922 ft scantling, 25,547 ft ring, 24,346 ft 2 meh plant, 9,000 pickets.

Om Say Francisco—per Flying Durt, Sept. 22—340 sacks, 10 bra seimon, 66 sacks potatoes, 18 do onions, 24,940 feet h redwood boards, 8917 ft tongued and grooved flooring, ft redwood siding, 5,295 short do do, 3 bris brandy, 2 bags (\$12,258) 1 cs jewelry.

is the cargo per Hawaiian schooner Alice, now meters, taving sailed Aug 30 :—113 pkgs asetd tobes, 46,800 ft lumber, 200 bags cats, 6 cs mdse.

PASSENGERS.

Phillips, J France.

From Sax Francisco—per Radugs, Sept. 16—G W Brow
A O Forbes, S Lance, J S Lovy, W Manning, S W Woods.

From Sax Francisco—per West Wind, Sept. 16—D C Wat
man, J Trescot, Mrs Truccot and child, J Gray, E GingaliMijechell, J A Lew., C H McCleave, J H Siceper.

From Valparanio—per Kate Foster, Sept. 20—Cella Sims
From Sax Francisco—per Flying Dart, September 22—M

BIRTH.

In this city, Sept. 17, the wife of A. P. Brickwood, of a

DIED.

In this city, on the 19th inst., MISS CLARA CHARLOTTE EMMES, aged 16 years, a native of Sydney, N. S. W. [Sydney papers In this city, on the 21st instant, George Serru, a native of mmark, aged 184 years. He came passenger per the Yanker hopes to benefit his health, but his disease, that of the heart oved fatal in three weeks after arriving.

On board bark Fanny Major, Aug 14, on her passage from one one of the Hudson Bay Company in this city, aged

36 years.

In San Francisco, Sept. 24, Conxella M., wife of G. B. Post, aged 36 years, 7 months and 21 days.

#### THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23. Ir is a vital principle recognized in all constiutional governments, that their subjects or citizens have the right to discuss, approve or conemn every act of the government-especially when such act conflicts with the interests of the State or its people. Herein is based one of the strongest bulwarks which give a constitutional government its superiority over a dictatorial sysem, where free discussion is hampered or sunressed. It was to defend this right against the avowed and open hostility to it by a ministerial organ that this paper was established, and, if public sentiment is the criterion, it will be triimphantly sustained.

We have undertaken to discuss the merits of the French treaty, and, after examination, most unequivocally condemn it. In our community there is but one opinion in regard to it. (excepting only on the part of those few who are employed and paid to defend it, right or wrong.) and that is, that the treaty is one of the most iniquitous measures ever imposed on this government, hardly an improvement on the treaties of '39 and '46, which it supplants. In the expressive language of one fully competent to judge, "It is the most hotch-potch mass of confusion that has ever issued from the Foreign Office." All classes have the right to discuss it and all will condemn it, and their views will not be influenced by the arbitrary ideas advanced by the Minister who has fathered it, or by those of his official index.

We have already adverted to several of the prominent faulty points in the treaty which we printed last week. There is one point, however. in which usage is so widely departed from, that the principle which the treaty yields can be viewed in no other light than a gross contempt of our judicial regulations. This is the right to administer on the estates of deceased subjects, embraced in Article XX. It is a fundamental law of territorial right, established by usage and the law of nations, that " consuls can exercise no judicial powers." This view of territorial right is recog- and power of England or America. They will nized in all European treaties. In the treaty with only point the finger of scorn to us and tell us that Great Britain, Article IX is drawn up in con- we willingly employed a Ministry who have formity with usage, and allows the interference brought on us all this evil, when fully warned of consular authority on the demise of a subject intestate, only " until an executor or administrator be named according to the laws of the country in which the death may have taken place." The treaties with Bremen and Sweden and other powers recognise this principle of territorial

In the French treaty this is not recognized, but a new principle is advanced, which we suppose is hereafter to be established—that the consul is the only person fit to be entrusted with the settlement of such estates. The third section of the article grants to that official the right-

3. To cause proceedings to take place, according to the usages of the country for the sale of the moveable goods belonging to the estate; in fine, to administer or liquidate, personally or to name, under their responsibility, an agent to administer and liquidate the said estate, without any interference by the local

It is quite true that the "local authorities" are allowed to be present at such proceedings, if they choose; but the inference is, that when such full judicial and administrative powers are taken from them by treaty stipulations, they will not choose to interfere or be present. Were this rule confined merely to the affairs of Frenchmen, its irregularity might not be noticed. But the right is conceded by parity to every consul that chooses to establish himself as a public administrator, a branch of business which, if introduced to the United States Consulate, will afford employment for the services of at least one active accountant. The "Additional Article" provides for an appeal, but it is doubtful whether it will ever become available. This right, which has been granted by the treaty to the French Consul can only be viewed as a bold infringement of the usage and principles of the law of nations. The effect of this concession on the part of our government is to degrade it to the level of an uncivilized tribe, without laws or an established judiciary-the very position in which, it would appear, it has

been aimed to place it. We have not alluded to all the censurable points in this treaty, nor to the apparent antagonism in which the executive and legislative branches of the government are placed by the tenth article, changing the present laws of raising revenue. nor to the question of constitutionality which can be raised thereon; but have pointed out enough to show that it may become a potent engine of evil against our government, an instrument that, before the ten years of itslimit are expired, may have threatened our very existence as an independent nation. In a document drawn up with so much looseness and ambiguity, time alone can develope all its evil. We have shown in our last week's issue and in this, the following reasons why this treaty should never have been rati-

1st.-Its great ambiguity must give rise to more or less trouble in all cases of dispute between this and any foreign government.

21.-All its provisions do not apply (except by inference) to the colonies of France in the Pacific, and therefore the operation of the treaty must be adjudged partial.

3d .- Liberty to carry on an inter-island traffic in foreign goods, as well as to engage in the interisland passenger trade in the Hawaiian kingdom. can be claimed by French vessels, without any corresponding benefit to Hawaiian vessels in

4th.-In case of a rejection of the "Additional Article," unrestrained liberty to sell liquors to natives, within and without the limits of Honolulu, can be claimed by French subjects. 5th.-The Hawaiian government is compelled to the official use of the French language with

French subjects, and by parity other foreign languages must be introduced in like manner. 6th.—The right of a foreign government to interfere in our internal fiscal regulations is fully

yielded as a precedent. 7th.—The stipulations of the treaty must cause heavy loss to the Hawaiian government-estimated to exceed \$30,000 per annum.

8th.—Heavy expenses must be incurred by this government, in supporting revenue guards staioned on foreign vessels.

9th.-French whale ships are placed on the same footing as Hawaiian in respect to the im portation of their catchings, to the serious loss of the revenue, if the same immunity is demanded by every foreign nation.

10th .- Extraordinary powers are granted to French consuls, in the administration on estates of deceased French subjects.

11th .- All the privileges granted by this treaty to French subjects can be claimed by every foreign government with whom we have a treaty, for

12 .- To sum up all, the treaty recognizes ar open violation of our rights as an independen sovereignty; is partial in its operation; exacting and unjust in its demands; a burden to the industry and resources of a weak nation; and

lisgrace to the Ministry of Kamehameha IV. Yet this is the document which, we are vaunt ngly told, after being "turned round and round. looked at inside and out," was "unanimously approved by the Privy Council. We say it with shame and with sorrow, that this treaty will, on the 8th of September, 1859, be a law of the land. We are ashamed of our country that she has been so openly dishonored by her Ministry, that she cannot appear as a consort in the list of independent sovereignties. She will be looked at hereafter as disgraced by her Cabinet, and lowered from the proud eminence to which benevolent England and America have sought in vain to raise her, to the level of a semi-civilized tribe or fourth-rate power.

In our review of the merits of this treaty we have not referred to the "Additional Article," technically called an "Act of Protestation," a it cannot yet be considered a part of the treaty. This measure was forced, solely by public opinion, on to the plenipotentiaries, who vainly endeavored to pass the treaty without qualification. Whether the effect of its having been adopted will be simply that of a subterfuge by which means a ratification of the treaty itself should be effected on our part, a few months will determine Some of the objectionable points are referred to in that instrument, and are modified by it, but not wholly done away with. It will make in truth very little difference whether it is finally rejected or approved by the French Emperor. We have good reason to believe it will be rejected by im. If such be the case, the treaty must go into force, without it, as it is signed. The French Emperor signed it without qualification, our King signed it with objections; and there the matter must rest during the ten years the treaty is lim

The treaty is now ratified and must go into force in 1859. We have endeavored to show its faults and ambiguity. Time alone can fully develop its working. It may work smoothly, if an honorable and just consul represents French interests, or it may be made an instrument of oppression to this nation, should one of a c ntrary disposition have the interpretation of its articles. In case of dispute, and we risk little in predicting that twelve months will not elapse from the date of its enforcement before serious dispute will have arisen in regard to its stipulations,-we see no chance for settlement other than by that rule which is too often brought to bear on feeble governments, and of which Tabiti and Pomare are lasting monuments, that " might makes right.' In vain will it be to talk then of the sympathy

And here we leave this treaty. Though designed to be a "laurel wreath" to bind the brow of a gallant statesman-a capstone to crown the pinnacle of Hawaiian diplomacy, it will only remain and be viewed as a monument of diplomatic folly, pointing out to succeeding generations the day when the glory of Hawaii departed, when a poor and feeble government, slowly advancing in commerce, science and the arts of industry, wa checked in its youthful career by burdens and restrictions which she could not bear, imposed on her by a Ministry unanimously condemned by public opinion.

### Most Disgraceful Conduct.

Some months ago it will be recollected that the retail liquor license of Mr. A. Peatt was declared to be forfeited, on account of his selling liquor to the natives. His bondsman, too, was compelled to forfeit five hundred dollars to the government on account of the misdemeanor of his principal. All this was doubtless strictly in accordance to law, although it was considered by many to b unjust on the part of the government to compel a poor man to forfeit even half his bond for no offense of his own. Had the bondsman been rich man, however, no notice would have been taken of his part in the play, and he would probably not have had to pay the first dollar. "Cir cumstances alter cases.'

We will let this pass, however, and come to the subsequent transactions. The premises and dwelling of Mr. Peatt were attached by the Sheriff and after due notice, sold. Although occupied up to the day of sale by the former occupant, who still claims possession, the terms at the sale, which took place four weeks ago to-day, were that immediate possession would be given. Th premises were bid off to Mr. A. Bolster, who was the bondsman alluded to, who, on assurance from the Sheriff that he would be given possession immediately, paid the purchase money. A month has passed by, and the purchaser has been unable to obtain control of his property. Application has been made to the Sheriff several times to obtain it, and the cool reply is made that the purchaser must now get a writ of ejectment from the Supreme Court, which involves, with its attendant fees, an expense of a hundred dollars or more.

The above is a plain statement of the case. Now, we ask, what authority has the Sheriff or any other officer of the government to tamper with the rights of residents after this manner? It is a right we are all interested in, and must not be passed over lightly. We will not consent to see any one imposed on by government officers. fied, and can only be followed by evil conse- If the property sold on the part of the government was honestly purchased and paid for in good faith, the government is bound to give possession without expense according to the terms of sale, or else restore the purchase money, when demanded by the purchaser or his attorney, as

was demanded in this case. The whole transaction is a most shameful imposition on the part of government agents, on one whose only fault appears to be that he is poor and an Irishman. Had the purchaser been a rich man and an American or Englishman, (we say it at the risk of making an Irish bull,) he would not have had to wait a day before obtaining possession; but being as he is, he is told by the Sheriff that there is his property, and he can take ssion when he likes. We of any transaction so base, and if the government does not take immediate steps to rectify it, people will have to find some other mode of redress Were we the purchaser, we would not spend one dollar to eject the tenant who claims sole right to occupancy, even if a twelvementh expired, and we believe that any jury would give damages against the Sheriff or the government for loss sus-tained.

We are glad to hear that the British Acting Consul has taken the matter in hand, to call the attention of the government to the outrage, and hope he will not dismiss it till full compensation is afforded to the injured party.

Hereafter, when the Sheriff sells attached property, we would suggest that he give notice that

ession will be given when the former owner

chooses to relinquish his claim. To ARRIVE.—Brigantine John Dunlap sailed from San Francisco Sept. 1, in company with three clippers. She may be looked for when her small stores are exhausted. The Syren, Mountain Wave and Young Greek from Boston, Alexander from New London, Harriet and Jessie from New Bedford, Portena from Liverpool, brigs Harburg and Teutona from Bremen, are all due and may be in any day, bringing in all some 6000 tons of merchandise.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

MECHANICS' BENEFIT UNION .- In another column we publish the annual statement of this Society, by which it appears that it is in a flourishing condition and has a fund of \$1800 on hand. Among the benevolent societies in Honolulu, none is more active than this. It was organized some four years ago, and the occasion that gave it an origin, was an accident sustained by a poor carpenter, who had his arm nearly cut in two by a circular saw. During the four years of its existence it has relieved many cases of want. By its rules, members disabled by sickness are allowed to draw for their support from its treasury so long as they are unable to work. It has received a charter from the King, and with care on the part of its officers may yet become a strong and wealthy benevolent corporation. We would suggest to some of our rich men, who have risen from the forecastle or the plane, to a state of independency, that an easy way to leave behind them a monument of their benevolence, would be to erect a building in Honolulu or bequeath a sum of money to the above society-for the erection of such a building, to be kept open as a public institution, with lecture-room, library and society-rooms, for the free use of all who might choose to join it. We only wish to throw out the hint, if any one among us has money with which he may choose to plan his own monument.

CLIPPER SHIPS.-We have in port to-day, more tonnage of clipper ships than at any one time for several years. The vessels are the Golden Eagle, 1200; E. F. Willets, 825; Skylark, 1209; West Wind, 1070; an aggregate of 4304 tons, or a capacity of about 25,000 barrels oil. Add to these the Candace, which is loading for Europe, and will take about 2800 barrels, and we have a sum total of nearly 28,000 barrels required to fill the vessels already laid on for oil. Last year, in homeward bound whalers and merchantmen there was taken on freight from this port, 46,509 barrels of oil and 722, 764lbs, bone, besides some 40,000 bbls, original cargo of whalers. There will not be so many homeward bound whalers this year as last. Besides oil and bone, the quantity of other freight, such as hides, wool, tallow, guano, &c., is constantly increasing. We are informed also that hereafter preference will be given to merchantmen taking oil, as it is found that oil invariably turns out in better order from them than when shipped by whalers. The contrary opinion formerly

WHAT'S TO PAY NOW?-After nearly three weeks silence, the government organ comes out and informs the public that there was a salute over the supposed rejection of the French Treaty by His Majesty, and has the modesty to tell them that it "was an act of indiscretion, highly censurable in every sense." That it was not censurable, that it received the open approval of the community and the tacit approval of the government organ itself, is very apparent in its not putting forth a censure until compelled to do so by positive command to preserve the entiente cordiale. The item referred to bears internal evidence of its source. The act of firing a salute over the supposed defeat of such a wretched instrument meets the hearty approval of everybody here, and would have met with like public joy in England or France. The only disappointment is that the cause for rejoicing was not better founded.

have ever seen in the marine news line, was that which occurred on Thursday last. At 2 P. M. the clipper ship E. F. Willets, came round the Head, at o'clock followed the Skulark, at 4 o'clock the Ruduga, and at 5 o'clock the West Wind. Each followed the other just one hour apart. The three first crossed the bar at San Francisco on the 1st, and had an even start, the E. F. Willets fairly beating. The West Wind sailed on the 3d, and made the shortest passage by two days. They are all beautiful vessels and we hope those that are here will readily

FIRE.-Last Friday at about one o'clock, the alarm of fire was given, and proved to proceed from a straw-house situated at the head of Emma street. Engine No. 2 and the Hook and Ladder Company were promptly on the spot, but were only able to prevent the fire from spreading. A little half-caste girl, about two years of age was unfortunately burned to death, and its mother, who was away from home when the fire occurred, was quite distracted when she came back and received the charred remains of her little one. The father, whose name we cannot learn, is said to be an officer on board a whaleship, and is now absent.

THE SAILOR FIREMEN -- When the fire-bells rung last Friday, the Fire Brigade of the French corvette Eurydice lying in this harbor, under command of an officer, came on shore with great expedition, and with their engine, leading and suction hose, wer proceeding to the fire, when, meeting the Marshal they learned that the fire was out. Had there been an opportunity, they would doubtless have rendered efficient aid, as they are well drilled, and their machine though small, can be set at work in a very short space of time. We take pleasure in noting this evidence of good feeling on the part of our naval

NEW PIER AT KAWAIHAE.-Whalemen and others will be interested to learn that Mr. Macy has recently erected a new pier, with a railway and car for shipping off produce at the above port. With present facilities, a hundred barrels of potatoes can be sent off in two hours, and ships need not be detained but a very short time to get all the supplies they may want. Kawaihae Irish potatoes are equal to the very best imported.

HAWAHAN THEATER .- This establishment has been leased by the agent of Miss Annette Ince, and will, we learn, be opened about the first of October. The building is to be thoroughly renovated, with new scenery, and new seats, and what is of equal importance in a warm climate, it is to be newly ventilated. We learn that a reinforcement of talent has been sent for by the Yankee, so that by the time the season has fairly commenced, a good company will be here to amuse our seafaring visitors.

SHOT PRACTICE .- On Tuesday last, H. I. M.'s corvette Eurydice practiced a couple of hours at firing at a miniature fort erected for the purpose on the reef some six hundred yards from the ship. After getting the range, the fort was soon pretty thoroughly riddled with shot, but with all their tact they could not make the beseiged strike their flag, and at sundown, it was still flying as proudly as ever it did over the Redan. The attack showed, however, what might have been the fate of a real fort and garrison under the same

UNFORTUNATE.—We learn that the hive of bees which Capt. Cumings took to Kealakekua the last trip of the Kinoole, has proved an entire loss. On the passage up, the wax melted and a large portion of the swarm was killed, and on arriving at Hawaii. those that survived deserted the hive and have not been seen since. It is to be hoped that His Majesty will be more successful with the hive that went up

FOR THE MINES. -For those parties intending to proceed to the Fraser River diggings, a good opportunity occurs by the fine barkentine Jenny Ford, to sail the latter part of this week. Capt. Sargent of the Jenny Ford says that the mines are of undoubted richness and that the river is lowest about this time

EQUINOXIAL .- On Monday, the 20th, the weather secame oppressive and warm, and on Tuesday it was showery, indicating a return of unsettled weather; but yesterday the clouds were dispersed by a puff of the trade wind, and we presume our usual equinoxial storm has been postponed for a few days.

SAMOAN REPORTER.-We have received a copy of the above (almost a year old) printed at Upolu, Samoa, South Pacific, at the press of the London Missionary Society. We purpose making some extracts from it next week, of some curious traditions of the Samoans

SCHOONER FLYING DART .- This vessel, which arrived yesterday morning, brings but one day's later dates than were received by the West Wind, viz. to the 4th instant.

he 4th instant.
Dr. Frick's Lectures.—The fourth and last lecture of Dr. Frick's course will be delivered by himself this evening. Time and place the same as before.

THE JOHN MARSHALL.—This vessel was sold at auction on Monday last for \$2625. Including her effects, the total sum realized was \$3023. The sum which the vessel brought is extremely low, as she is in good condition for any voyage. A. J. Cartwright, Esq., was the purchaser. She is to be laid on as regular packet between this port and San Francisco

Rev. A. O. Forbes will preach next Sabbath 26th inst., in the Fort Street Church, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and at 74 P. M. This community is cordially

invited to attend. THANKS .- Capts. Law and Wilcox, Wells Fargo & Co., Capt. James Gray and F. L. Hanks, Esq., will accept our thanks for late favors.

The Strangers Friend Society will meet this

vening at Mrs. A. Bishop's in Nuuanu Valley. DEATH OF MR. R. CLOUSTON .- By the arrival of the lipper ship West-Wind from San Francisco, Sept. 2. te receive the sad intelligence of the death of another of our worthy, well known and highly respected residents, Mr. R. Clouston, agent for the Hudson's Bay Company in Honolulu. Mr. Clouston left here in the Fanny Major on the 9th of August last, and after a short sickness of four days expired on board on the fifth day out from this port, and was buried at sea. C. was a native of Stromness, Orkney Islands, and about 36 years old. For many years a resident here, he had endeared himself through those sterling qualities which characterise the upright mind, the kind heart and the gentlemanly deportment.-Poly-

#### (Correspondence of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser.) Letter from San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1, 1858. Four vessels took advantage of the ebb this morning and got under way for Honolulu-comprising the ships Skylark, Raduga and Willets, and the schooner Alice. On Friday the fine half clipper West Wind will take her departure for the same port, to be fol-

lowed shortly by the Rapid, which will touch at La-

haina with passengers on her way to China. I take

advantage of the sailing of the West Wind to "drop

rou a line" about California matters and California

The great topic of interest during the past week has been the State Fair at Marysville. The river beats to and from the fair were crowded with people, and the hotels and restaurants of the favored little center of all the excitement reaped a rich harvest of dollars from the pockets of their visitors. Three dollars a night for the privilege of sleeping on a thin layer of straw, spread upon the floor, reminds one of the flush days of '49. The fair, though not equal to general expectation, was nevertheless a decided success. The exhibition of cattle was especially fine and did credit to the State. There were some excellent horses also; but the display of other animals was very meagre, and the show of vegetables, &c., was inferior to that in the Mechanics' Fair held in this city last year. It was voted to hold the next annual fair at Sacramento-a more central and in every respect a much better place than Marysville.

Speaking of agricultural matters, let me congratulate your farmers and agriculturists upon one advantage which they possess over some of our California producers, in their immunity from gophers. The gopher is a little animal about the size of a large rat -and very similar to the rat in general appearance ularly abundant in the beautiful valley of San Joseone of the most fertile sections of the country. Within the last two or three years the number of gophers has multiplied astonishingly in this valley, and as a consequence the grain and root crops have suffered serious injury from their depredations. The earth is honeycombed with their holes, which connect with each other and form a grand system of subterranean communication, utterly impregnable to assault by any other means than water. The only way of destroying them is to flood the land-and this, of course, affords but a temporary relief, as the deserted underground city is soon filled again with a new and equally mischievous population. If the gophers continue during coming years to multiply as they have in the past, they will eventually take entire possession of the valley and drive the farmers away.

Fraser River is decidedly below per in San Francisco at the present time. The excitement which two or three months since swept like a tornado through the country and carried away so many thousands of people has been succeeded by a calm. The returning immigration at the present time considerably exceeds the outgoing, and the intercourse between San Francisco and Victoria is fast settling down into a legitimate business connection. There is no doubt respecting the existence of gold in large quantities in the Fraser River country, and when proper channels of communication are opened with the mining region, and the Indian trouble appeased, a great tide of wealth will flow forth.

San Francisco has not yet recovered from the reaction of the Fraser River fever. The city is full of returned adventurers, out of cash and destitute of resources, who have cause to rue the day that they ever left California; and, judging from the news by the last mail from the East, the number will be soon augmented by an influx of adventurers from that quarter of the country. The general air of monotonous dullness, however, which has characterized the city was relieved a few days since by a duel between two rather prominent (perhaps notorious is the better word) citizens of our State, Mr. W. Penn Johnston. the editor of the National, and Hon. W. J. Ferguson, both being slightly "tight" at the time, had a quarrel in a bar-room, which resulted in a challenge and a duel on an island in the harbor. The duelists proved themselves very poor marksmen. Perhaps their hands shook a little. At all events, three fires were exchanged—the first at ten and the other two at six paces distance-without injury to either. At the fourth fire Mr. Ferguson was wounded in the leg, and Mr. Johnson received a slight wound in the wrist, and thus the affair of honor terminated. Mr. Johnson was the member of the Legislature who originated and introduced the law against dueling, passed in 1850 "Buncombe" has a great deal to do with California political matters. On Sunday evening last I attended the church of

the Rev. Dr. Scott on Bush street, and listened to one of the best efforts of that distinguished divine. The church was crowded with people. His discourse was nothing less than a familiar discussion of the unfortunate social condition of the San Francisco population, caused by the great preponderance of the masculine element, and the fondness for outside pleasures in preference to the true happiness of domestic enjoyment. He urged that, as the only remedy for these evils, men who came to live there must bring their wives and families with them; and those who had left their wives at home should either go back and rejoin them there, or send for them to come to California He begged all young bachelors to look forward to matrimony as the great consummation of human happiness, and by their participation in, and apprecia tion of, the delights of the home circle, to do their part in elevating the standard of California society. cially his "occasional" sermons, as they are called -always produce an effect. One secret of his succes as a popular speaker consists in the familiar treatment of his subjects. He addresses his audience as if it was composed of brothers-not inferiors-and he speaks in such a common-sense way and takes such common-sense views of the great subjects of religion and morality, that he rarely fails to carry conviction to the hearts of his hearers. His sermons upon local evils are filled with lessons from the scenes of every day life. 17 thy make the total

In regard to the observance of the Sabbath, Cali fornia resembles a French city. For while a portion of its population are listening to the words of the ministers, the billiard halls, saloons and theaters are thronged by the pleasure seeking community. The portsman, with his dog by his side and his game bag slung over his shoulder, devotes the day to the indulgence of his favorite pastime, and patient fisherme wend their way to the rocky shores in the neighbor hood of the Presidio, and by dint of untiring pers verance sometimes succeed in reaping a reward, ir the shape of a few cod fish. On every pleasant Sunday the omnibuses and ferry boats are crowded with excursionists to the suburban villages and places of

The new Trenty between France and Hawaii, in a French point of View.

Mr. Epiron :- The opinion which I am going express is entirely independent of the polemic of the wo political papers of Honolulu on the same subject nuch less will it be the echo of the ideas of the French Consul that has acted as Commissioner, on the par of my government, during the eight years labo rought forth that undigested sample of diplomery

The first regular agent of France in these islands having acted under the impression of the fixed ide that the high duties upon brandy in this archipelage were very injurious to the interest of French com merce, his reports to his government have naturally led the latter to adopt his views on that question, and to make them the sine qua non of a good understand ing with Hawaii; the successor of that agent, th present Consul, arrived here with intructions based upon the admission of that condition, in principle During his long schooling here, one should have expected that Mr. Perrin would have acquired the knowledge of the following facts: That the brandies consumed here are chiefly artificial compositions manufactured in England, in Germany, and in the United States of America; that brandy is not imported by the French; that a degenerated taste in these islands is unfavorable to the genuine French brandy; and above all, that the high duty upon all sorts of alcoholic liquors has not worked to the detriment of the consumption of brandy, in favor of other liquors which are submitted to the same duty. Had he observed and represented to his government these different phases of the case, one could scarcely imagine that, after such a disclosure, the French government would have continued to insist upon a reduction that will not in the least benefit France.

The great distance that separates France from Ha vaii, the humble station of this microscopic kingdom, in the list of monarchies, have abandoned to a repreenting agent the care of providing Paris with the culletin of the state of things in these islands; consequently, the information of the French government pends, in correctness, upon the capacities and veracity of the judging agent. It is deplorable that in such ses, an intermediary deficiency should load the head with solidarity for the errors of the extremities.

For this illusory conquest on the duty upon trandy, the former treaty becoming void, the French Commissioner concedes to Hawaii its full liberty of action, in regard to a new tariff, by which the articles considered as more or less luxurious, will be raised in duty three or four times above what they were before French manufacture being at the head of the production for luxury, it follows that the new tariff will materially affect French produce. Thus our advocate of French interest here lets go the flesh to catch the

A great concession however seems to make up for whatever might not be satisfactory in other respects; I will speak of the article headed by the cabalistic No. 3. Henceforth Frenchmen will have the right to present to the Hawaiian authorities documents drawn up in their own language, with an annexed translation, of course; which advantage, as far as I am able to understand it, consists in the necessity of producing a paper in two lauguages, instead of one Mr. Perrin is the man to revise his translation and deliver a certificate of such approval; a very wise provision, as long as the French Consulate will be managed by such a competent philologist. The additional article informs us that this confusion of languages is only intended for custom house business but if every most favored nation should hereafter. claim the same privilege, the custom house will be converted into a tower of Babel, until, by act of parament, the Hawaiian language will be condemned as inadequate to the exigencies of civilization, and replaced by the English, spoken by almost the generality of foreign inhabitants, and the ruling language in all courts of justice and governmental offices.

#### D. FRICK, LL. D. Honolulu, Sept. 20, 1858.

Letter from Port Townsend. We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter received from a former resident at these islands, now living at Port Townsend, O. T. "The intelligence from the mines is not very comising and there is but little excitement. Many

of the boys come back hard up and sick, and do not seem very anxious to get back again. There is no dependence to be placed on the news from Victoria. for by one boat it is stated that Fraser river has fallen five feet and the miners come in loaded with dust, and the next arrival contradicts it all.

"Two prospecting parties start this morning to explore the Scadget river. Should they find gold suf-

ficient to pay, it will be the making of this place. "Business is rather dull here just now, owing the fact that it is harvest time and the farmers are all busy. Messrs. Bond and Pitt from Honolulu, have staked cut claims in the wilderness, and intend to go to farming. There are a great many farmers settled about here, and this will one day be a populous and thriving country. The land is open and clear, but plenty of whortleberry, blackberry, and raspberry bushes. The Indians fight desperately among themselves, but the whites do not interfere. "P. McGinnis left here for Port Gamble yesterday with the jacks and mules which came by the Foster.'

#### Yours, truly, R. BLAKE. TWO WEEKS LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. STATES MAIL

On Thursday last at 6 P. M., the American clipper ship Raduga, Capt. Burditt, arrived at this port in fifteen days from San Francisco, bringing the New York mail of August 5th, and dates from Europe to July 18th. Capt. Burditt's ship, though not a full clipper, made the passage from San Francisco in the same number of days as the E. F. Willes and the

Pacific Side.

The elections had taken place, throughout the state, and had resulted in the triumph of the admin. stration wing of the democratic party, excepting in San Francisco, where the "People's independent ticket." has been elected.

The bark Fanny Major, to touch at Lahaina was to sail about September 16. In another column will be found a letter from a correspondent in Sar From the Northern mining regions the intelligence

was uninteresting, although whole columns are devoted in the California papers to "correspondence." Open war had at length commenced between the Indians and miners, and a number of the latter had been killed. Although the river had fallen, we read of no "big strikes," but every vessel arriving at Sar Francisco from Victoria, brings crowds of returning miners. The Northern Light declares positively that the Bellingham Bay trail is complete.

The Hudson Bay Company, whose rule in Victoria terminates next May, were apparently determined to make the most of their time and were very strict in the matter of mining and trading licenses.

The most important announcement by this mail that the Atlantic Telegraph was undoubtedly laid. We copy the following from the San Francisco Bulletin of the 30th ult:

With regard to the Ocean Telegraph, our readers will find in our columns the original dispatch from Cyrus W. Field, Superintendent of the Company, aunouncing the arrival at Trinity Bay, N. F., of the American end of the wire. This dispatch was received at New York but a few minutes before the California steamer sailed. By it, will be seen, that on Thursday, 29th July, the two ends of the cable. on board the Agamemnon and the Niagara were spliced together in mid-ocean, and that at one o'clock on that day the two vessels, (the former accompanied on that day the two vessels, (the former accompanied by the Valorous, and the latter by the Gorgon,) steamed away for their different points of destination, paying out the cable as they went. The Agamemnon, as our readers know, was steered for Valentia, Ireas our readers know, was steered for Valentia, Ire-land; and the Niagara for Trinity Bay, Newfound-land. On the 5th of August, the Niagara had reached Trinity Bay, and the cable was to be landed, and connection established with the shore at once. As the distance from the place of starting was about the same to Ireland as to Newfoundland—it was presumed that the Agamemnon must have been very near her destination; and therefore that the attempt at laying the cable had been successful. During all the time that the paying out was going on, signals had been readily transmitted from one ship to the

by reason of the alleged inevitable escape at the fluid. It might possibly be that son would occur in landing the wire from the or in performing the small part of the district vet remained for the Agamemnon. But the of this are remote; and, we feel pretty confidence the Atlantic Telegraph is now in full operations minute, people in New York are talk people in London and Paris, through its age

DISPATCH FROM CYRUS W. FIELD .- Tris Newfoundtand, August 5, 1858:—The Felegraph fleet sailed from Queenstown, Irelaturday, July 15th; met at mid-ocean on lay, the 28th; made the splice at 1 P. M. on lay, the 29th; and then separated. The Again, and Valorous bound to Valencia, Ireland, Magara and Gorgon for this place, where a rived yesterday. This morning the end of the ill be landed

will be landed.

It is sixteen hundred and ninety-eight name nineteen hundred and fifty statute miles for Telegraph house at the head of Valencia Has the Telegraph House, Bay of Bulls, Trinity Be for more than two-thirds of this distance the sover two miles in depth. The cable has been out from the Agamemnon at about the same from the Niagara. The electrical signals in received through the whole cable are perfect through the whole cable are perfect. machinery for paying out the cable are perfer machinery for paying out the cable worked most satisfactory manner, and was not stoppe single moment from the time the splice we until we arrived here. Capt. Hudson, Everett and Woodhouse, the engineers, the cians, and officers of the ships—and in face man on board the Telegraph fleet, has everte to the utmost to make the expedition success by the blessing of Divine Providence it has a After the end of the cable is landed and

with the land line of telegraph, and the Nin discharged some cargo belonging to the T Company, she will go to St. Johns for a The Cyane is to be fitted out at Norfolk, for The Rev. L S. Kalloch, who was said

The Rev. I. S. Kalloch, who was said to retired from the ministry and gone to Kan practice law, has accepted a call from the factor of the remple Baptist church in Boston, and will upon his pastoral duties on the first Sabbath tember. The members were requested to their preferences by ballot. Eighty-three vote their preferences by ballot. Eighty-three vote thrown, and Mr. Kalloch had seventy-six number. A call had previously been given Rev. Mr. Smith of Buffalo, which was declined the church despaired of finding a minister a

RARRY'S CAREER BROUGHT TO AN E Rarey's career has unexpectedly been stop had cleared some £15,000 to £20,000 by h taming secret, when suddenly Routledge, the publisher, got hold of a pamphlet publisher horse-tamer in America, and printed it. It in a small compass all the art of horse-tan the subscribers, who had bound themselve divulge the secret under a penalty of £500, furious, and Mr. Rarey had to release the their pledge, in a letter in the Times.

On the 21st of August, the steamship He formerly belonging to the United States in between New York, Southampton, and Brene to be dispatched for San Francisco from New to take passengers for France river at in The steamship Washington will succeed to mann, and be despatched as soon as the marrangement can be perfected. When these sels get round in the Pacific, they will run rebetween San Francisco and San Juan del Sur steamers will stop at that port on their way short, the Nicaragua Transit route is to be ately opened by Jo. White, and within a few small steamer will leave this city for Greyton tended for the lake navigation.

The President has appointed John Nugent of the San Francisco Herald, agent to pa of the San Francisco Herald, agent to pure Fraser river, to make proper represents citizens of the United States, with the view venting collisions or outbreaks in that quant government being satisfied, from official an sources, that a liberal policy will be pursued them by the British authorities.

THE GREAT AUSTRALIAN NUGGET .- On June, six Cornish miners, at Ballarat, found nugget of gold in the shape of a horses head ing a little over 220 lbs., or 2,217 oz. 13 dw Cornishmen have named their nugget the " Nugget," and have refused £4 per ounce for at that price it is worth \$14,340. It is now ing at Ballarat for the benefit of the Visiting nevolent Institution, and is taking from

The Sydney Parliament have passed an act all Chinamen £10 each, on arrival, the act i into operation the 1st of January, 1859.

THE LAST ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE LOUR LEON.—The Paris Correspondent of the L Journal gives the following particulars of attempt to assassinate the Emperor Name

"The Emperor was riding slowly on her "The Emperor was riding slowly on hose little in advance of the rest of the party by a was accompanied. Suddenly his horse as shied at some unseen danger, and the Emperor is a first rate horseman, instantly aware, a presentiment, of coming evil, threw himself side, just as a perfect volley was fired as The assassins were ten in number, all Italia. have been taken, while the remainder, present moment, have escaped. It is this which has caused that sudden rafte and Italians domicilated in Paris, and which the of the police, rendered so stringent as together with the dismissal and disgrace of Corsican chef de brigade of police, who his been a great favorite, both of which era created great talk and suspicion of the trub during the past few days. Of the reality tempt, no doubt whatever exists; and the add, that the Emperor's horse was shot so in the neck that he died the same evening. the tale current among the moneyed m Bourse, and believed by them in private

public their cry is all against the wicked in In the English Commons on the 8th i B. Lytton moved the second reading of his establishment of an organized government ritory on the Pacific side of British North known as New Caledonia. Sir Edward's of the provisions of his bill give general at Mr. Labouchere suggested that the name altered, there being another New Calcimin importance of fixing the price of land as lot ble, with the view of attracting permanet the more respectable class and of estable tenure upon a sound basis, was strongly at

general question of the government of the Bay territories was not entered into. The bill organizing a government for New nia passed the House, and on the following Roebuck introduced resolutions favoring a the Hudson's Bay Company terminating condemning its trade monopoly, and ad-

The London Times contains very excitit ons from its San Francisco correspond gold mines. The writer anticipates a rush of from every quarter of the world, civilize christian, to the new Dorado. He advise steamship Great Eastern, the Leviathan, to ply as a passenger and freight vest Panama Isthmus along the Mexican cost Francisco, and thence to Vancouver less he asserts she could easily be docked at par-

An important debate took place in the An important debate took place in the Commons on 20th July, on the subject of the of the Hudson Bay Company's charter buck moved that the charter ought not to ed; that the legal validity of the exclusion claimed by the Company under their charter at once to be determined by process of law so much of the territory hitherto held by the as may be needed for the purpose of cought, without delay to be resumed by the ment. He asserted that he had in view the ment. He asserted that he had in view the up in British North America of great Error of settlement from the Atlantic to the Park which would act as a colonial counterpoist mense and "overshadowing" national power of the United States. The Cabinet assumed, in some measure, the same tone wer Lytten stating that it was the desire of ernment to make powerful military and nar at Vancouver Island, and to own and cool mercial "viaduct" from the Atlantic to the into which the immense trade of China Eastern countries would fall. The Has Company's charter will not be renewed, at of the Rocky Mountains.

the invitation of Louis Napoleon to be pre-pening and dedication of the new fortile arbor of the great French naval port of the English Channel. Both the Board VISIT OF VICTORIA TO CHERBOURGin the English Channel. Both the French lish press were much occupied with discussions. The order of ceremonies was thus Queen Victoria will arrive at Cherhal evening of the 4th August, and the Farmers will be the August.